

# The Advanced Superconducting Test Accelerator (ASTA) at Fermilab: A User-Driven Facility Dedicated to Accelerator Science & Technology

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Fermilab is currently constructing a superconducting electron linac that will eventually serve as the backbone of a user-driven facility for accelerator science. This contribution describes the accelerator and summarizes the enabled research thrusts. A detailed description of the facility can be found at [[http://apc.fnal.gov/programs2/ASTA\\_TEMP/index.shtml](http://apc.fnal.gov/programs2/ASTA_TEMP/index.shtml)].

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Advanced Superconducting Test Accelerator (ASTA) currently in construction at Fermilab will enable a broad range of beam-based experiments to study fundamental limitations to beam intensity and to develop transformative approaches to particle-beam generation, acceleration and manipulation. ASTA incorporates a superconducting radiofrequency (SRF) linac coupled to a photoinjector and small-circumference storage ring capable of storing electrons or protons. ASTA will establish a unique resource for R&D towards Energy Frontier facilities and a test-bed for SRF accelerators and high-brightness beam applications. The unique features of ASTA include: (1) a high repetition-rate, (2) one of the highest peak and average brightness within the U.S., (3) a GeV-scale beam energy, (4) an extremely stable beam, (5) the availability of SRF and high-quality beams together, and (6) a storage ring capable of supporting a broad range of ring-based advanced beam dynamics experiments. These unique features will foster a broad program in advanced accelerator R&D which cannot be carried out elsewhere.

## II. ACCELERATOR OVERVIEW

The backbone of the ASTA facility is a radio-frequency (RF) photoinjector coupled with 1.3-GHz superconducting accelerating cryomodules (CMs); see Fig. 1-(a) [1]. The electron source consists of a 1-1/2 cell 1.3-GHz cylindrical-symmetric RF gun comprising a Cs<sub>2</sub>Te photocathode illuminated by an ultraviolet (UV,  $\lambda = 263$  nm) laser pulse obtained from frequency quadrupling of an amplified infrared IR pulse. The photocathode drive laser produces a train of bunches repeated at 3 MHz within a 1-ms-duration macropulse; see Fig. 1-(b).

The  $\sim 5$ -MeV electron bunches exiting the RF gun are then accelerated with two SRF TESLA-type cavities (CAV1 and CAV2) to approximately 50 MeV. Downstream of this accelerating section the beamline includes quadrupole and steering dipole magnets, along with a four-bend magnetic compression chicane (BC1) [2]. The beamline also incorporates a round-to-flat-beam trans-

former (RTFB) capable of manipulating the beam to generate a high transverse-emittance ratio. In the early stages of operation, the bunches will be compressed in BC1. In this scenario the longitudinal phase space is strongly distorted and the achievable peak current limited to less than 3 kA. Eventually, a third-harmonic cavity (CAV39) operating at 3.9 GHz will be added enabling the generation of bunches with  $\sim 10$  kA peak currents by linearizing the longitudinal phase space. In addition CAV39 could also be used to shape the current profile of the electron bunch [4]. The photoinjector was extensively simulated and optimized [3]. The photoinjector also includes an off-axis experimental beamline branching off at the second dipole of BC1 that will support beam physics experiments and diagnostics R&D.

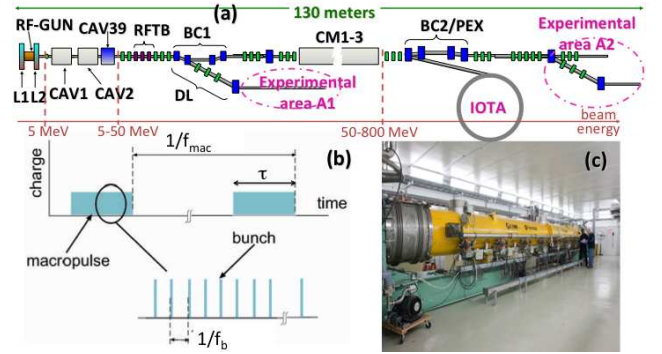


FIG. 1. Overview of ASTA (a); “L1” “L2” stand for solenoids, “CAV1”, “CAV2”, and “CAV39” correspond to accelerating cavities, “CM1-3” to an ILC cryomodule string, “BC1” and “BC2” to bunch compressors, and “DL” to a dogleg beamline. “PEX” represents a possible reconfiguration of “BC2” to act as a transverse-to-longitudinal phase space exchanger. Electron beam macropulse format (b) and photograph of CM1 module (c).

The 50-MeV beam is injected into the SRF linac, which will eventually consist of three, 12-m long, TESLA/ILC-type CMs. Each CM includes eight 1.3-GHz nine-cell cavities. The first two cryomodules (CM1 and CM2) are a TESLA Type-III+ design, whereas the third (CM3), will be an ILC-Type IV design [5]. Together, these three CM constitute a complete ILC RF Unit. The SRF linac

will be capable of generating a beam energy gain of  $\sim 750$  MeV. The installation of the cryomodules will be staged pending the completion of their construction. The first CM has already been tested in the ASTA Facility; see Fig. 1-(c).

Downstream of the linac is the test beam line section, which consists of an array of multiple high-energy beam lines that transport the electron beam from the accelerating cryomodules to one of two beam dumps. In addition to testing the accelerator components, the intent of this facility is to also test the support systems required for a future SRF linac. The facility anticipated beam parameters appear in Tab. I.

TABLE I. Beam parameters expected at the ASTA facility; see Fig. 1-(b) for the definitions of the rf macropulse parameters.

parameter	nominal value	range	units
energy exp. A1	50	[5,50]	MeV
energy exp. A2	$\sim 300$ (stage 1)	[50,820]	MeV
bunch charge $Q$	3.2	[0.02,20]	nC
bunch frequency $f_b$	3	see <sup>(a)</sup>	MHz
macropulse duration $\tau$	1	$\leq 1$	ms
macropulse frequency $f_{mac}$	5	[0.5, 1, 5]	Hz
num. bunch per macro. $N_b$	3000	[1,3000] <sup>(b)</sup>	—
trans. emittance <sup>(b)</sup>	$\varepsilon_{\perp} \simeq 2.11Q^{0.69}$	[0.1, 100]	$\mu\text{m}$
long. emittance <sup>(b)</sup>	$\varepsilon_{  } \simeq 30.05Q^{0.84}$	[5, 500]	$\mu\text{m}$
peak current $\hat{I}$ <sup>(c)</sup>	$\sim 3$	$\leq 10$	kA

<sup>(a)</sup>  $f_b$  and  $N_b$  are quoted for the nominal photocathode laser. Optical pulse stacking methods or field-emission sources could lead to smaller bunch separation within the rf macropulse.

<sup>(b)</sup> normalized rms values for an uncompressed beam. The scaling laws are obtained from Ref. [3] and correspond to an uncompressed case. Bunch compression results in larger horizontal emittances; see Ref. [2].

<sup>(c)</sup> the nominal value corresponds to a 3.2-nC compressed bunch without operation of CAV39. Higher values of  $\hat{I}$  are possible with CAV39. For the uncompressed case, we have  $I[\text{A}] \simeq 54.95Q[\text{nC}]^{-0.87}$ .

During the first high energy beam operation and commissioning, only one CM will be installed allowing for the production of bunches with energies up to  $\sim 300$  MeV. Eventually, the second and third cryomodules will be installed in Phase II. Together, the three cryomodules plus the RF power systems will make up one complete ILC RF unit. During Phase II operation the beam energy will reach approximately 800 MeV. Beyond that stage several options are under consideration, including the installation of a 4th cryomodule downstream of a phase-space-manipulation beamline (either a simple magnetic bunch compressor or a phase space exchanger) [6, 7].

ASTA was designed with the provision for incorporating a small storage ring to enable a ring-based AARD program in advanced beam dynamics of relevance to both Intensity and Energy Frontier accelerators. The Integrable Optics Test Accelerator (IOTA) ring is 39 meters in circumference capable of storing 50 to 100-MeV

electrons to explore, e.g, optical stochastic cooling methods [8] and integrable optics [9].

It is planned to expand capabilities for AARD in ASTA by the installation of the 2.5-MeV proton/H- RFQ accelerator which was previously used for High Intensity Neutrino Source (HINS) research at Fermilab [10]. That accelerator starts with a 50-keV, 40-mA proton (or H-ion) source followed by a 2-solenoid low-energy beam-transport line. The protons/ions are then accelerated by the pulsed 325-MHz RFQ to 2.5 MeV (with 1 ms pulse duration) prior to injection into IOTA.

### III. USER OPPORTUNITIES

ASTA is intended to be operated as a scientific user facility for advanced accelerator research and development. All the characteristics of a national user facility will be in evidence in the operation of ASTA and its user program. The facility is open to all interested potential users and the facility resources will be determined by merit review of the proposed work. The user program will be proposal-driven and peer-reviewed in order to ensure that the facility focuses on the highest quality research. Proposals will be evaluated by an external Program Committee (the ASTA Program Advisory Committee), consisting of internationally recognized scientists. Proposal evaluation will be carried out according to established merit review guidelines. We expect the first batch of proposal submitted as part of our proposal to DOE [11] will be reviewed during CY2013.

Three experimental areas [A1, A2, and IOTA in Fig. 1-(a)] will be available to users for installation of experiments. Area A1, situated in an off-axis beamline within the photoinjector, will provide electron bunches, possibly compressed, with energies up to 50 MeV. The current layout of the off-axis beamline includes a chicane-like transverse-to-longitudinal phase space exchanger, and provision for the installation of a short undulator for beam-laser interaction (e.g., to enable microbunching studies). The high-energy experimental area A2 consists of three parallel beamlines. Two of the beamline are downstream of doglegs while one is inline with the ASTA linac. Experiments in the three user beamlines and IOTA could be ran simultaneously (switching the beam from one beamline to the other would only require minor optical-lattice adjustment). Finally, the eventual availability of a H- source would allow IOTA to be operated independently of the ASTA electron-beam users.

### IV. ANTICIPATED RESEARCH THRUSTS

#### A. Accelerator R&D for Particle Physics at the Intensity and Energy Frontiers

The combination of a state-of-the-art superconducting linear accelerator and a flexible storage ring enables a

broad research program directed at the particle physics accelerators of the future. The proposed research program includes (1) the test of non-linear, integrable, accelerator lattices (using the IOTA ring) which have the potential to shift the paradigm of future circular accelerator design [12]; (2) the exploration of space-charge compensation schemes in high-intensity circular accelerators, (3) the test of optical stochastic cooling, (4) the investigation of advanced phase space manipulations for beam shaping and emittance repartitioning [13], (5) the exploration of flat-beam-driven dielectric-wakefield acceleration in slab structures [14], (6) the investigation of acceleration and cooling of carbon-based crystal structures for muon accelerators, (7) measurement of the electron wave function size in a storage ring, (8) high-power target studies for LBNE, (9) the generation of tagged photon beam for detector R&D, and (10) applications of  $\gamma$ -rays produced via inverse Compton scattering to nuclear astrophysics.

### B. Accelerator R&D for Future SRF Accelerators

High gradient, high power SRF systems are critical for many accelerator facilities under planning for the needs of high-energy physics, basic energy sciences and other applications. ASTA offers a unique opportunity to explore most critical issues related to the SRF technology and beam dynamics in SRF cryomodules, such as (1) the demonstration of high-power high-gradient operation of SRF CMs with intense beams, (2) the demonstration of technology and beam parameters for the Project X pulsed linac [15], (3) beam-based measurements of long-range wakefield in SRF CMs, (4) ultra-stable operation of SRF linacs using beam-based feedback systems.

### C. Accelerator R&D for Novel Radiation Sources

High energy, high-peak and high-average brightness electron beams are crucial to the generation of high-brilliance high-flux light sources with photo energies ranging from keVs to MeVs. The high average power and

brightness of the ASTA electron beam has unmatched potential for development of several novel radiation-source concepts. Current proposals include (1) the production of high-spectral-brightness X-rays via channeling [16], (2) the generation and application of  $\gamma$ -ray using inverse Compton scattering, (3) the generation of narrow-band  $\gamma$ -rays [17], and feasibility studies for (4) an XUV free-electron-laser oscillator, (5) the production of attosecond vacuum UV pulses using space-charge-driven amplification of shot-noise density fluctuations, and (6) the investigation of laser-induced microbunching with high micropulse-repetition rate electron beams.

### D. Accelerator R&D for Stewardship and Applications

With its high energy, high brightness, high repetition rate, and the capability of emittance manipulations built-in to the facility design, ASTA is an ideal platform for exploring novel accelerator techniques of interest for very broad scientific community beyond high energy physics. Examples of expressions of interest for such explorations include (1) the demonstration of techniques to generate and manipulate ultra-low emittance beams for future hard X-ray free-electron lasers [18], (2) the test of a beam-beam kicker [19] for the Medium-energy Electron-Ion Collider (MEIC) [20], and (3) the development of advanced beam diagnostics.

## V. STATUS

The ASTA accelerator is currently under construction [21]: the electron source and associated subsystems were installed and are being commissioned with the expectation to produce electrons in FY13. The 50-MeV injection line is being assembled. We anticipate that 50-MeV electron bunches will be generated by the end of FY13. Further acceleration in one CM is foreseen later in FY14, once the high-energy beamline assembly is completed.

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